The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

The Regulos of the Intervals at the Capital—Defects in the Constitutional Organization—The American Party in Mexico—Carnival at Vera Cruz—The Protest of Miramon and the Counter Protests of Juarez and Romero.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

VERA CRUZ, Tuesday, April 26, 1859.

Since the establishment of the present order of things at the capital of the Republic and in Vera Cruz, this has been an arrangement that has caused astonishment at the Capital arrive with Ju[illegible] Ambassadors at a few hours before the meeting of [illegible]. There is no more shocking, to people [illegible] the Civilized, and very generally to North [illegible] than the custom of Spanish countries to advance the interests of parties [illegible] the ballot-box.

The account taken by the mail of the 25th inst., relative to the defeat of the Liberal forces before the City of Mexico, is however, in its main, correct. It appears that Miramon arrived at the capital on the afternoon of the 19th inst., and that the attack was [illegible] by Marquez, the latter, therefore, had nothing to do with the result. Miramon arrived, however, in season to superintend the slaughter which followed, the details of which give evidence of more brutal and Scottish murder than were at first reported.

It now appears that Zuloaga lost the day from allowing his personal heart to be exercised in his counsels to the suggestions of his evil adversaries. Somebody near him proves and a lack of military science; and not from any want of personal valor, energy, or discretion in the enemy. It is connected on all sides that had Zuloaga adhered rigidly to the course he at first adopted, and exercised a thorough discretion and good military skill, the city would now have been in his hands. The Liberals all over the country had reason to expect this. But fate determined otherwise.

It is natural now to inquire as to the position in which this victory of the Miramon faction has left the two parties. Though the forces of that faction gained the day, they have they gained for the Government nothing out of the City of Mexico but existence for the time being. They have also occupied the town of Zelaya with a body of troops under that choice spirit, [illegible] of necessity, known in the United States as Major Romero, and who, it is stated, has forwarded word to communicate with Vera Cruz as to pain of death. They, therefore, hold the Cities of Mexico and Puebla, and the towns of Orizaba, Cordova and Jalapa, and these are the only points of any account they hold throughout the Republic. They are held by a standing army in each, and control maintained only through the most rigid military law and discipline. The Government in the City of Mexico receives little or no national revenue. It finds support in forced exactions from private citizens and small positive favor the Church, which always pleads poverty, takes out the cash miserably, but responds in the last extremity. The expenses of that Government are heavy. It is laying waste the section of country it occupies, eating up its substance and destroying its resources. This state of things cannot continue forever, and it may soon produce a change that will give the affair an entirely different aspect.

The position of the Liberal Party may be considered somewhat better, but it is bad enough. However strong may be the desire of your correspondent to see the Liberal Party succeed, he does not allow his predilections on this head to blind his judgment and prevent him from giving an impartial statement of facts. It is a fact that the Liberal Party has not half the energy of its opponents. In this respect the Spaniards and the Church are superior; neither can the Liberal Party act with that power and efficiency which is derived from union, in which respect its enemy has the advantage. Shut up in Vera Cruz, the passes to the Interior occupied by the enemy's forces, it is with the greatest difficulty the Executive of the Constitutional Government can have any communication with the numerous States acknowledging its name, saying nothing of any speedy and general connection which shall invite and establish unity of action.

The Constitutional Executive stands also greatly in need of funds. The long continuance of the present revolution has caused an immense falling off of imports at all the ports, more especially those on the Gulf of Mexico, and which are the most important. The principal revenue by which the Government of the country is supported, is therefore greatly diminished, and no longer a portion of what is actually required even to satisfy foreign debts, that but a trifle finds its way to the national treasury. The Constitutional Government has been supported thus far by the patriotism of its cause, and the voluntary action and contributions of the various States which remain true to its principles. This is a new and significant fact in Mexican politics. But had this party the power of concentration and means, there does not appear on the stage at the present time a leader of sufficient capacity and energy, united with scientific military talents enough, sufficient to bring about an efficient and successful result of the war of three years. It may be said of JUAREZ, that he is a man of incorruptible integrity, a true patriot and clear-headed statesman; but he is no military man and lacks energy. MATIAS ROMERO, Secretary of the Treasury, is also a lawyer by profession, energetic, brave, and undoubtedly honest, but his kindness of heart is too easily touched upon, and he lacks military talent and education. This, so far as can be judged here is the position of both parties. Thus the result of the recent conflict at Mexico is to be greatly deplored as prolonging the unhappy contest, and increasing the complication with which the case has been invested, no easy problem to deny. But it would appear that even by this result, the Constitutional Party have still the advantage. While the Central Government is obliged to continue extensive action and effort, its opponent can remain comparatively quiet, and rub along for the present. Pending this state of affairs, and in view of the known treachery of Mexican leaders, and the instability of the people, there comes from Americans in various quarters the opinion, strongly expressed, that Mexico never will have peace and prosperity until the intervention of a physical force from the United States. To this alternative, no party in Mexico will ever consent. The instincts, as well as common knowledge of the people, tell them what sort of material a volunteer force that would come from the United States to their battles would be composed of. They know that though there would be found therein some good men, incited by the true spirit of adventure and enterprise, the main portion would be made up of the scum of our society, with whom the [illegible] of our own Government even is so averse. In the humble opinion of your correspondent, it is only in the event of the Central Government obtaining complete control of the country, and supported by some or all of the European Powers, pursuing a policy directly at variance with the interests and natural rights of the United States that our Government would find it necessary to go to the extreme of taking up arms on the Mexican question. This state of affairs is far from having arrived.

The Liberal Party does not appear to be at all disposed to sit down by the recent defeat of its forces at the capital. Some signs of renewed activity begin to appear in various quarters of the country. The Executive, though slow, is steadily and systematically taking measures to raise another army and equip the contest. Replies from the various Governors of the States, to whom were addressed the circulars announcing the recognition of the Constitutional Government by the American Minister, are pouring in, all expressive of energy and encouraging language. The pure-blood American party in Mexico is evidently beginning to know its influence. There are those in this party who are doing much to thwart the machinations of the despotic party and their European supporters.

Herewith, you have a copy of Mr. McLANE's letter to Mr. OCAMPO, Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of JUAREZ, inclosing the protest of the Miramon Government, which is published in a circular addressed by Mr. OCAMPO, with notes by himself of his own, to the Governors of the various States. This letter of Mr. McL.ANE's gracefully and forcibly sustains Mr. FORSYTH, and places our country right before the world. Our new Minister is retrieving the errors of the past and obtaining the advantage in every point. The protest of the Miramon Government against Mr. McLANE's recognition of the Constitutional Government, because Mr. FORSYTH recognized ZULOAGA, is ludicrous and absurd; as the Miramon Government, in coming in Power, the stand in relation to that of ZULOAGA. This latter individual, regardless of the present state, hardly as can be described [illegible] on board of a "Re-constante" on board a player. When foreign Powers overhaul the ship of state at the capital of Mexico for her power, Miramon responds, and soon as the craft is put up to her duty work, Miramon takes the helm. When the controversy, gunners and humbug upon which this grand legal, preceding Government is based, is fully exposed, the whole concern must fall, and England will doubtless be the first to stand from under.

But we will turn from this subject to one of another character. Last week was "holy week." It ended Saturday morning, 23d inst. The stillness and sobriety of a New-England Sabbath pervaded the entire city until 10 o'clock. As the last stroke of the municipal time-piece sounding that hour died away,

"Bells, bells, bells,
Church bells."

big and little, cracked and sound, sent forth a merry peal from every church in the city. Cannon roared. People who had been worshiping in the churches and cathedral, poured out by hundreds, yea thousands; carriages, wood and water carriers with their carts and animals, all decked out in fantastic garments and ornaments of flowers and high colored ribbons, the heads of the donkeys even gilded, generally appeared. The streets were filled with people. Fire-crackers and all sorts of little spiteful fire-works cracked and fizzed on every side—under your feet and under your nose. The quiet, solemn morning was suddenly brought forth a young Fourth of July. A funeral performance was also announced to come off at evening in the military plaza, opposite the barracks. It was at less than the burning in effigy of "*Padre Miranda*," one of the noted dignitaries in the Church in the City of Mexico, and obnoxious by reason of his activity and prominence in opposition to the Liberals. About 6 P. M. the effigy of this padre was to be seen in the centre of the plaza, on an elevated platform supported by four posts. The figure of the priest, some eight feet high, was clothed in sacerdotal robes with all the insignia of his holy calling. He had a hat on his head which resembled a common-sized sheet of sheet-iron, as imported, rolled up at the sides. The expression of his face was a mixture of the terrific and ludicrous. Around the edge of the platform there was a species of net-work two feet high, composed of fire-serpents, fire-wheels, squibs and small rockets. On each corner, within the fireworks, were small figures of MIRAMON, ZULOAGA, MARQUEZ and CONCHA.

At 6 o'clock the military band appeared and the large plaza became rapidly filled with men, women and children. Small pieces of fireworks were let off at intervals, bombs were fired and the band gave its best music until 9 o'clock, at which hour precisely, the fireworks surrounding Padre Miranda were let off. Fire wheels whirled all sorts of ways, small rockets went up, serpents hissed and darted off in every direction, squibs fizzed, and in the midst of showers of sparks and red, blue, green and white fires, towered the figure of the ghastly father. The scene was now infernal. The lower part of the Padre's robes were speedily in flames, and when they fairly got hold of his bowels, a tremendous explosion took place, which sent the corporeal parts flying in every direction. When the smoke cleared away nothing was visible but a few burning rags, caught on the ends of the sticks that supported the fireworks. The end of the scene was inexpressibly ludicrous. The spectators being highly edified and amused, quietly dispersed. This people, with all their mingled dignity and melancholy, beat the world in getting up extravagant and ludicrous spectacles.

A particular account of this affair is given, as it is probably the first time the burning in effigy of a Padre was ever known even in a lukewarm Catholic country, and when we see, in this intensely Catholic country, the same people who spent the morning at Church performing their religious duties, at evening, burn amid scoffs and jeers, the effigy of one of the dignitaries of that same Church, it seems that some uncommonly strong principle is at work, and that the underpinning of the superstitions of the people is beginning to give way, if nothing more.

We have nothing from the City of Mexico later than the 20th inst. From authentic accounts it appears that DEGOLLADO reached Morelia, Seventy miles distant from Mexico in the State of Michoacan, with his army, three thousand in number, in good order. He was there joined by a considerable force which had left the North to unite with him at Mexico. The Liberal army was strengthening itself in every possible way to make another descent on the City of Mexico. It is also stated that MARQUEZ had left, or was about to leave, Mexico with a large force to encounter DEGOLLADO at Morelia. ARTEGA had obtained a secure position with his forces, (two thousand,) in the mountains north of Puebla. ALATRISTA, another liberal chief with about the same number of men, was awaiting orders in the State of Puebla.

All accounts agree that the recognition of the Constitutional Government by the American Minister is having a most powerful effect in the capital, and in fact, that if settles the ultimate result, as between the contending parties. The belief that the United States would interfere was entertained in the city. The Miramon factionists manifest the most desperate state of feeling—declaring they will fight to the last, and see the whole country destroyed before they will give up. There is information here that has not been promulgated. It is to the effect that ROBLES, who now holds Jalapa, feels that he has been placed in a ridiculous position and will shortly break out in a new place—that MARQUEZ, who has really done most of the fighting, is not at all satisfied with the share of glory allotted to him—that the fulsome doings of certain parties to repair the tarnished prestige of MIRAMON is reacting on themselves—all this, with the scarcity of funds, is tending to a general smash up in the heart of the enemies' camp. The source through which this information comes entitles it to much confidence.

General WORTH of New-York is here. The General is ardent in the Liberal cause, has many friends in Mexico, and doubtless would do good service if supplied with the proper material. You will soon have plenty of old Spanish and Mexican cannon in New-York. The General, having an eye to business has purchased all the old iron in the place belonging to the Government, amounting it is said to 30,000 tons. More than a hundred vessels must be employed in the transportation.

EZEQUIEL BARRON, the capitalist, died in the City of Mexico a few days since.

The United States steam-frigate *Brooklyn* leaves at 4 o'clock this P. M. with dispatches from the American Minister, to intercept the Tehuantepec Company's steamer *Costaricaico*. Mr. McLANE desires to be appointed a Special Commissioner to go to the City of Mexico to attend to the interests of American citizens therein located.

MITLA.

VERA CRUZ, Tuesday, April 26, 1859.

The following protest of the Miramon Government, you probably received from the City of Mexico, by the mail that left this place 24th inst. It did not appear here until two days after, and your correspondent takes this opportunity to forward the same with a few remarks.

From La Sociedad, of the City of Mexico, April 16, 1859.

"Protest of the Supreme Government of the Republic.

Office of the Secretary of State and of Dispatches of Foreign Relations."

Having secured the triumph of order and social security against the most monstrous of conspiracies which tempted upon all moral and political principles, [illegible] ANO., to the 25th of Jan., 1858, [illegible] to the ruined the Liberal Party—TRANS.] at which latter period was established in the capital of Mexico, with the general assistance of the nation, the Government which at the present time rules, and which emanated from the plan of Tacubaya, proclaimed on the 17th day of December, 1857, and sanctioned in Mexico the 11th of January, 1858.

This Government was immediately recognized by all the powers representing foreign nations, including Mr. FORSYTH, Minister of the United States, who concurred with the other Ministers in felicitating the new President on his advent to power.

The above statement, so far as it relates to the recognizing and felicitating the new President is correct. Now, let the reader take the "Plan of Tacubaya," referred to above, (a synopsis of which has been given in this correspondence,) and upon which the Government recognized is based, and ascertain if possible, how it was that an American Minister could recognize and felicitate a party whose antecedents as well as present and future purposes openly announced on the one hand, pointed to the destruction of everything like harmony in the principles of Constitutional Freedom; freedom in religion, education, and social and commercial intercourse between the two countries; and on the other hand, favoring domestic and foreign despotism, of the darkest character,—a party in fact of social and political disorganizers, opposed to the Constitutional and popular party of the country, holding the City of Mexico and a circumscribed section of the country only by means of a standing army. This recognition and felicitation on the part of the American Minister was our first grand mistake.

The protest goes on to say:

"Soon after this event, the same Minister of the United States caused a disagreement between the Cabinet of his Government, with that of the Republic, to make a treaty, in virtue of which should be ceded to the United States for a sum stipulated therein, a considerable part of the national territory, and the personal right of which by the inhabitants of Tehuantepec.

"The propositions being rejected as injurious to the good name and vital interests of Mexico, the Minister of the United States, abandoning the treaty, and overcoming sudden hindrances to their fulfillment, presented other amicable questions, wounding at every step the national pride, and menacing existing or sustaining claims, always unconcerted, and the larger portion destitute of foundation. Exactly the whole of those claims were made up of old complaints against functionaries or agents of the Government, which had been decided by the competent powers, were settled by the ordinary tribunals of the said Minister was hostile and offensive. Moreover there is the circular for his recall to the American citizens to destroy the Government, in order to prevent executive measures to cause predominate the property and enjoyment of rights as he did do; neither is his conduct excused for his protecting the enemies of the Government, who pursue the same subversive principles as himself, nor for the savage conduct in going to the officers of the navy in Sonora to cause the choice of the revolutionist for the Governor which, by order of the so called Government was given, from the Cathedral of Morelia—came from "to alarm."

The writer knows nothing about the merits of the controversy that sprung up between the American Minister and the Government recognized subsequent to the recognition, and therefore has no right to remark especially upon the same. In the absence of all proof in support of the above assertions on the part of the Miramon faction, your correspondent takes the ground that Mr. FORSYTH was in the right, and only desires to remark that the result of the recognition was such as any intelligent man might expect—viz.: Insult, contempt, and no negotiations except such as tended to the destruction of American interests and the prohibition of anything like free, social and commercial intercourse between the two countries. Truly, this was a deplorable fix for our Minister to get into.

But to continue with the protest:

"The Government of Mexico nevertheless always wished to cultivate the best relations reflective of the United States, all those considerations and prerogatives due to its position, reserving the right to make patent to his Government his irregular measures. But this Government, far from offering to Mexico the satisfaction due to her honor, approved the conduct of her Minister, and confirming the said disorder, the first act officially recognized as the legitimate Government of the Mexican Republic the so-called Constitutional Government represented by D. BENITO JUAREZ, who is to be found in the part of Vera Cruz, in which place he took refuge, having been driven forth by national execration from all those places where his enormities had constituted crimes.

"In view of this inconsistent and disloyal conduct, so contrary to the laws of nations and of the admitted and established usages of nations, and which can be regarded in no other light than the desire on the part of the United States to materially aggrandize herself at the expense of Mexico, since it appears that the desire to obtain our national territory with or regard to the means by which it is done, inasmuch that by the perfecting of a treaty, the agreement negotiation by the influences and advantages opposed to the interests of Mexico, she consents to treat and invest with the habiliments of a legitimate Government, the same which it refused to recognize and repudiated when it hoped to compass its ends with the only national and legitimate representative of the sovereignty of Mexico and acknowledged by all its friendly powers."

This portion of the protest hits the Administration at Washington hard—*very hard*. It carries no additional weight, because it comes from the self-constituted Government in the City of Mexico. It is only what any citizen of Mexico or any foreign power might retort upon the aforesaid Administration; and when the President's recommendation to forcibly seize Sonora and Chihuahua is taken in the same connection, the matter appears still worse. It is but too true, that according to all appearances, the Administration at Washington occupies the position given it in this protest. It is true that the American Minister recognized the despotic, self-constituted and circumscribed Government in the City of Mexico, subsequently quarreled with the same, received his passports, went home and obtained the approval of the Administration at Washington of his course. It is true that another Minister was sent out, who recognized the government which his predecessor refused to recognize, and did, in fact, repudiate. It is true that, according to all available evidence, our present Administration, in its dealings with Mexico, has caused to be cast upon us the imputation of being a filibustering nation. Humiliating and mortifying as these facts are, the Mexican nation and foreign nations must impute the blame of all this where it properly belongs, and though the American nation is responsible for the acts of its Administration, matters in that quarter have not yet gone so far that the masses of the American people cannot show their disapproval of the acts of that Administration up to the present time, and effectually apply the remedy in its future policy as relates to this country and those foreign Powers who have acted so important a part in bringing about the present state of affairs.

The protest concludes as follows:

"The undersigned, Minister of State and of Dispatches of Foreign Relations, by the special order of his Excellency, Senior General President of the Republic of Mexico, and it might be added, with truth, (Signs: GABRIAC, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from France, &c.,) declares:

That are null and void and of no effect whatsoever, treaties, covenants, regulations or negotiations, in whatsoever matter, have been perfected or may be perfected between the Government at Washington and the so-called Constitutional Government of Mexico; and from this moment forward and for ever, the civilized world, in the name of the nation, that to Mexico shall be left all her rights over the entire extent of her territorial possessions, according to the limits marked out by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, of the 24 of February, 1848, and of the posterior treaty of the 30th of December, 1853, as well as every other point which affects the integrity and the honor of the Republic.

National Palace of the Government of Mexico, 14th of April, 1859. (Signed) MANUEL DIAZ BONILLA."

From the latter part of this protest, it will be perceived how quick the self-constituted Government in the City of Mexico is to seize upon the opportunity to make capital by assuming the inference that the basis of the recognition of the Constitutional Government by the United States, is the cession to the latter by the former a portion of the territorial domain; an inference which, to the personal knowledge of your correspondent, has no foundation in truth. It must also be evident that any party in Mexico, giving out that it is determined to maintain the true interests and the integrity of the Republic, gains great strength thereby. And any party that is suspected of yielding to the contrary policy, loses strength in the same proportion. If, therefore, the United States desires that any party in the country should sustain itself on its own merits, a demand for the cession of territory or other advantages or merits contrary to the sovereignty of Mexico, must not at this time be made. It will probably be perceived, also, that had the suggestion of the President, to forcibly occupy Sonora and Chihuahua, been carried out, all parties in Mexico would have been united in a bitter feeling of hostility against the United States, and foreign Powers would undoubtedly have had the moral right to sustain this republic in any measures of opposition she might have been disposed to adopt, saying nothing about the right of said foreign Powers to do *as they* pleased with Mexico. But this irretrievable mischief we have most fortunately escaped. And what is the actual state of affairs at the present time?

Mr. McLANE, Minister from the United States, has recognized the Constitutional Government of the Republic of Mexico. This Government has made important concessions to the Tehuantepec Company. It has signed an agreement permitting the survey of certain routes across the country, and permitting United States troops to guard American trains passing over said routes. It has signified its willingness to open the port of Guaymas to the United States, modify and simplify the tariff to suit American interests, and otherwise open the country to peaceful American enterprise. It is gathering its strength and means to raise another army to oppose the Government at the City of Mexico.

The self-constituted Government in the capital has defeated the Liberal forces who were besieging it. It has shot down in cold blood and imprisoned without cause American citizens. It has withdrawn the exequatur of Mr. BLACK, American Consul at the City of Mexico, and of all other American Consuls in the Republic,—treated the said BLACK with indignity, and refused to allow him to correspond with his Government. It has protested against the recognition of the Constitutional Government by Mr. McLANE, declaring all acts consummated between the Cabinet of Washington and the Government of JUAREZ null and void and in the most offensive, insulting manner, by violence and otherwise, bid defiance to the United States and undiplomatically evinced the bitter hatred it entertains towards that country and its citizens. The English Minister has pursued the unheard-of course of refusing protection to American citizens in their extraordinary, and in all the unlawful, unfriendly and yet heavens proceedings of the self-constituted Government at the City of Mexico towards the United States functionary, in connection with those representing France and Spain, have openly co-operated, and rapidly as possible they are urging matters to the extremes of war!

This is the actual state of affairs at the present time, and it now becomes proper to inquire, "What have our Ministers in Mexico of late years been about?" What have the present Administration and present Congress been about that affairs in that country have been allowed to come steadily and surely to the crisis so suddenly sprung upon our country?"—a crisis as unexpected as has arisen since the Government has been in existence.

"What is to be done?" is the next question. To withdraw from Mexico suddenly, now would be to concede ourselves before the world in the wrong, and saying to Europe, "We forego our cherished principles and national destiny to extend our influence and institutions beyond our present limits—do with Mexico as you like." This is impossible. There is but one course left for the United States to pursue, and that is to sustain the Constitutional Liberal and Party. This was ordained long ago. "Our destiny" Mexico being ours to civilize. Her great wealth must pass through and through that country to reach the United States and through that country to reach the United States and through that country to reach the United States

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HELP WANTED.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

REMOVALS.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PROPOSALS.

LOST AND FOUND.

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

The New-York Times. Tuesday, May 12, 1896.

NEWS OF THIS DAY.

Congress.

Senate.—Discussion of the Sherman anti-option bill. Adjourned.

House.—Consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. Adjourned.

Domestic.

Two Democratic Congressmen-elect, Foster, of Louisiana, and Lawson, of Georgia, have been arrested on charges of bribery and conspiracy. Foster is said to have confessed. Lawson was released on bail. Both will resign their seats. Foster's confession implicates Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, and Senator-elect McEnery, of the same State. Gibson was present at the arrest of Foster, and Foster's confession was made in his presence. Gibson denies the charges. Foster's confession was made to Gen. Walker, Chief of the Secret Service, and Foster's friends say that Gibson and McEnery will be indicted. Foster's confession is said to implicate Democratic Congressmen from Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, and Mississippi. Foster's friends say that he will resign his seat in Congress. Lawson's friends say that he will not resign. Gen. Walker, Chief of the Secret Service, has been in Washington for several days investigating the charges against Foster and Lawson. Foster's confession was made to Gen. Walker on Saturday last

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.